

REMARKS

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 8-12, 14, and 15 under 35 U.S.C. §102(a) as anticipated by U.S. Patent Application No. 2003/0217176 to Beunings and rejected claims 5 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Beunings in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2005/0138634 to Luty et al. (Luty).

By this amendment, Applicants amend claims 1, 2, 6, and 11 to further define the features of those claims and cancel claims 3, 7, 13, and 15 without prejudice or disclaimer. Applicants submit that no new matter has been introduced since the claim amendments are supported by the specification (see, e.g., paragraph 0024).

Claims 1, 2, and 4-6, 8-12, and 14 are currently pending.

The Examiner rejected claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 8-12, and 14 under 35 U.S.C. §102(a) as anticipated by Beunings. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claim 1 recites a combination of features including, among other things, "defining a context object for inclusion in a message, the context object being an abstraction of content of the message, the context object defined in a repository, the context object including a name and a namespace, the name of the context object used to access payload information." The Examiner alleges that Beunings discloses this feature. Applicants disagree because, at best, Beunings instead discloses a routing object.

Specifically, Beunings discloses a routing object rather than a context object. Beunings describes the routing object as a pointer to a specific part of a message rather than as a context object configured to provide the features recited in claim 1 (e.g., "abstraction of message content," "includes a name and a name space," "the name of

the context object used to access payload information," and "the context object used to select a send process for the message sent to at least one of the assigned interfaces").

Indeed, Beunings lacks any disclosure regarding abstraction of the message content. Instead, Beunings describes routing objects as mechanisms "configured to associate the routing rule to the message based on content of the message." Beunings, Abstract. The Beunings routing objects are described as follows.

[0024] Routing objects 234 are pointers that point to a specific part of a message. They are predefined criteria to determine potential receivers of messages that must be distributed between components and business partners during collaborative processing. Information about the routing objects is used for receiver determination. Mappings 236 define required transformations between message interfaces 238, message types, or data types in the integration repository 202 . These transformations cover structural conversions and value mappings. Structural conversions are used for semantically equivalent types that are syntactically or structurally different, whereas value mapping may be used when an object is identified by different keys in multiple systems. In a specific implementation, a graphical mapping tool is provided to assist in mapping, and transforming data is based on the Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformation (XSLT) or Java code.

Beunings, para. 0024. Because the Beunings routing objects merely constitute a routing rule rather than an abstraction of the message content, Beunings routing objects do not constitute a context object. Therefore, Beunings fails to disclose at least the following feature of claim 1: "defining a context object for inclusion in a message, the context object being an abstraction of content of the message, the context object defined in a repository, the context object including a name and a namespace, the name of the context object used to access payload information." Therefore, claim 1 is not anticipated by Beunings, and the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) of claim 1 and

claim 4, at least by reason of its dependency from independent claim 1, should be withdrawn.

Moreover, because Buenings fails to disclose the context object, Buenings cannot possibly disclose the following feature of claim 1: "assigning the *context object* to one or more interfaces through which the message is to be communicated, the *context object* used to select a send process for the message sent to at least one of the assigned interfaces." Emphasis added. Therefore, claim 1 is not anticipated by Buenings, and the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) of claim 1 and claim 4, at least by reason of its dependency from independent claim 1, should be withdrawn for this additional reason.

Claims 2, 6, and 11, although of different scope, include recitations similar to those noted above with respect to claim 1. For at least the reasons given above with respect to claim 1, claims 6 and 11 are not anticipated by Buenings, and the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) of claims 6 and 11, as well as claims 8-12 and 14 at least by reason of their dependency from allowable claims 6 and 11, should be withdrawn.

The Examiner rejected claim 5 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Buenings in view of Luty. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claim 5 depends from claim 1 and includes all of the features recited therein including, among other things, "defining a context object for inclusion in a message, the context object being an abstraction of content of the message, the context object defined in a repository, the context object including a name and a namespace, the name of the context object used to access payload information." For at least the reason noted above, Buenings fails to disclose a context object, and thus Buenings fails to

disclose at least this claimed feature. Moreover, although Luty discloses SOAP, Luty fails to cure the noted deficiency of Buenings. Therefore, claim 5 is allowable over Buenings and Luty, whether those reference are taken alone or in combination, and the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) of claim 5 should be withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

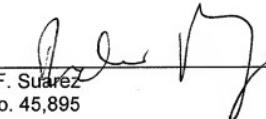
Applicants respectfully request that this Amendment under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116 be entered by the Examiner. Applicants submit that the proposed amendments do not raise new issues or necessitate the undertaking of any additional search of the art by the Examiner. Therefore, this Amendment should allow for immediate action by the Examiner. Finally, Applicants submit that the entry of the amendment would place the application in better form for appeal, should the Examiner continue to dispute the patentability of the pending claims.

It is believed that all of the pending claims have been addressed in this paper. However, failure to address a specific rejection, issue or comment, does not signify agreement with or concession of that rejection, issue or comment. In addition, because the arguments made above are not intended to be exhaustive, there may be reasons for patentability of any or all pending claims (or other claims) that have not been expressed. Finally, nothing in this paper should be construed as an intent to concede any issue with regard to any claim, except as specifically stated in this paper, and the amendment of any claim does not necessarily signify concession of unpatentability of the claim prior to its amendment.

No fee is believed to be due, however, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees that may be due, or credit any overpayment of same, to Deposit Account No. 50-0311, Reference No. 34874-090/2003P00732US. If there are any questions regarding these amendments and remarks, the Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned at the telephone number provided below.

Respectfully submitted,

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